

BRAND IS UPHELD; DEPUTIES APPROVE REPARATIONS PLAN
 Premier Forces Vote of Confidence, 387 to 125, With Threat That He Would Resign.
WAR SPIRIT AROUSED
 Militant Speeches Against Germany Divide With Resentment at British War Finance Policy.
CRIES OF 'ON TO BERLIN'
 Will Look to England to Reduce Her Proportion of Indemnity Under Allies' Latest Proposal.
 By LAURENCE HILLS.
 Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 9.
 The French Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Briand a big vote of confidence to-night, approved the German reparations settlement of the allied Premiers in Paris Saturday before last and made it possible for the French Prime Minister to go to London on February 21 to meet again with the Entente Premiers in connection with the reparations settlement and the Turco-Greek imbroglio, with the Parliament's stamp of approval on his policy.
 The vote of confidence to-night was 387 in favor of the Briand Ministry to 125 against. By a vote of 395 to 83 the Chamber ratified the reparations settlement. In this division, however, many Deputies abstained from voting.
 The Chamber held a night session after Premier Briand had declared that unless a vote of confidence in his Government was forthcoming by midnight he would resign.
 It was evident that the German storm over the reparations terms caused the spirits of the Deputies to rise to a point hardly in evidence since the armistice. Speeches were decidedly militant, and these militant declarations elicited cheers not only from the Right but from the extreme Left.
 The temper of the Deputies appeared to be that if France's claims against Germany were to be refused, as they are by the present settlement scheme, England must reduce her proportion of the indemnity to make allowance for the payment France considers England has already collected in the shape of German ships. In fact, a spirit of resentment against England now clearly pervades the French Chamber as a result of the Paris agreement.
 The Chamber demands that the Paris accord between the Entente be strengthened by definite penalties, which would be automatic and which might greatly embarrass the British.
Premises Force If Necessary.
 Premier Briand obtained his vote of confidence only after a climax of bitter grilling by his political opponents of both the Right and the Left, and had pledged himself that in the event the Paris accord failed to show the vitality expected of it he would not hesitate to use force to make Germany pay. In short, the gloved hand was accepted only to prove this method is more capable of making Germany understand that she is beaten than would the mailed fist advocated by Raymond Poincaré, one-time President; Pierre Fougère, Deputy from the Marne; and André Lefèvre, formerly Minister of War.
 Officially because he rushed into an accord with Premier Lloyd George without waiting to see how the new Republican Administration in the United States was going to act regarding Germany, Premier Briand declared he had been ordered to go into the conference in Paris to do something, and that he could not be expected to wait with crossed arms until after March 4.
 Replying to M. Lefèvre's charge of feebleness, the Premier said:
 "If to-morrow I shall need to use force to make Germany pay you will see whether or not I am feeble. There is enough patriotism in me to make me go the limit to serve France right. But I am not ready to do our Allies the injustice of believing they will desert the promised accord on penalties and will leave France isolated. I will battle for France's rights to the last drop of my blood and with all my energy. I assure you that I am not a man who is not expected to wait with crossed arms until after March 4."
 The resolution of confidence was framed, militarily approving the settlement of the Allies, but the Government is to insure the fullest disarmament of Germany and to continue the reparations negotiations with a view to over-riding present decisions in the Paris agreement. As one Deputy remarked, "Premier Briand is going to London, but with the knowledge that if he yields to Premier Lloyd George he brings down the wrath of the Chamber and the pockets of Germany."
 Continued on Third Page.

BRITISH-JAPANESE ALLIANCE SOON TO UNDERGO REVISION
 TOKIO, Feb. 9.—Negotiations between Japan and Great Britain for a revision of the alliance binding the two countries are expected to begin in London in the near future, says the *Nichi Nichi* to-day.
 Viscount Chinda, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who will accompany the Crown Prince on his forthcoming visit to England, will participate in the negotiations with Baron Hayashi, the present Japanese Ambassador in London, the newspaper adds.
 Official announcement was made that the Crown Prince will sail for England on March 3. Nothing was said relative to recent rumors that he might visit the United States during his trip to the Occident.
 Russian Bolsheviks have attempted to assassinate Gen. Koichiro Tachibana while en route from Chang-chun to Vladivostok to take the place of Gen. Oi as commander of Japanese troops in eastern Siberia, says a despatch to the *Jiji Shimpu* of Osaka.
 The newspaper's correspondent declares that the action of the Japanese in reinforcing garrisons in the interior of the Siberian maritime province has created an impression among Russians that the Japanese plan offensive operations there.
GERMAN BOYCOTT THREATENS ALLIES
 Head of Hansa League to Urge It if Reparations Are Forced.
WOULD TURN TO AMERICA
 Will Push Sale of Goods in United States After Peace Is Made.
 By RAYMOND SWING.
 Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 9.
 Dr. Koehler, director of the Hansa League for Commerce and Trade, the central commercial organization in Germany, with a membership of about 300,000, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day he would support the movement begun by some members of the league to boycott English and French goods if the reparations agreement reached by the Entente Allies in Paris becomes effective. Under these conditions, he said, he would urge his organization to adopt measures to purchase American-made goods instead of British and French, and at the same time to push the sale of German goods in the United States and certain South American republics.
 Dr. Koehler added that he expected no decision by the league in this connection until after the inauguration of Mr. Harding as President of the United States and peace with America. By States and peace with America, by which time it probably will be known what action the London conference of the allied Premiers takes on the Paris reparations settlement.
 Dr. Koehler said the sentiment in German commercial circles was strongly in favor of doing business with America instead of with the Entente Allies. The boycott, he added, would have to be voluntary on the part of members of the Hansa League and could get no support from the Berlin Government, not even such a boycott as each support would be in violation of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.
 It is realized here that such a boycott would have a serious effect on German steamship companies, but it is held that it is one of the most effective means at Germany's hand to counter the Allies' move in the reparations settlement. But one precedent exists in Germany for such a boycott. A similar ban was placed on shipments of German goods to Poland a few weeks ago because of the attitude the Poles took in some important negotiations with the Germans. It was successful and proved to work a real hardship on Poland, who, despite her political affiliations with the Entente Powers, is too poor to buy in allied markets and does considerably more than half her foreign trade with Germany.
 It is reported here now that the negotiations with Poland will be resumed soon, with prospects that the issue will be more successful for the Germans. During the Polish boycott the Poles received practically no goods directly from Germany, and only got shipments in small quantities through Danzig middlemen.
 Berlin newspapers call attention to the successful working of this boycott against Poland and voice a strong sentiment in commercial circles in this country that with such a weapon Germany is not defenceless against the Entente Powers' move to impose the reparations terms to buy in allied markets is being discussed widely in German commercial circles, and the consensus among Hansa League members is that it should be adopted. A strong propaganda is being conducted here in favor of it.
RUSSIAN FUEL FAMINE SUSPENDS 31 RAILROADS
 Less Than Half of Locomotives in Operation.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Thirty-one railroads in Russia have now suspended completely as a result of the fuel famine, according to reports in Soviet Russian newspapers reaching the State Department. Of these roads, over which only occasional emergency trains were said to be running, nineteen were classed as major lines and twelve as secondary.
 Of the more than 10,000 railway locomotives in Russia, at no time during the last year have 50 per cent. of them been in commission, the reports said. At the beginning of this year 68 per cent. were out of commission, an increase from 28 per cent. in November, 1919.
 "Official Equipment Wanted. Furniture Wanted, etc. Note advertisements of this character in the 'Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs,' sent to last page to-day.—Advs."

WARNING SENT U. S. ABOUT 'WAR PATH' DENIED IN BRITAIN
 Foreign Office Disclaims Knowledge of Report in the Press.
OFFICIAL SEES COLBY
 Formal Statement Made to State Department on News Despatch.
EXAGGERATE INTERVIEW
 Majority of Correspondents in London Confirm Scope of Talk With Minister.
 By the Associated Press.
 LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Foreign Office to-day issued a statement declaring to be without foundation the report published in the United States Tuesday to the effect that an official of the Foreign Office had uttered a warning of the increasing seriousness of Anglo-American relations. The statement said:
 "The statement on Anglo-American relations quoted in the English press this morning as having appeared in the American press was made without the authority or knowledge of the Foreign Office, and does not in any way represent the views of the Foreign Office upon the present or future state of relations between the two countries.
 "On the contrary, the Foreign Office is confident that any question arising between Great Britain and the United States can and will be settled without difficulty, whether with the existing or succeeding Administration."
 The reports to which the British Foreign Office now gives formal denial were not carried by the Associated Press. They were contained in a despatch circulated by the United News. The despatch stated that the British Foreign Office had summoned American correspondents to Whitehall, where, through one having an important place in Anglo-American affairs, a warning was uttered that "we are treading the path leading to war."
 Correspondents were not summoned as stated in the London despatch quoted, but were received in response to numerous requests from news agencies and American newspapers for a statement in connection with the visit there of Ambassador Geddes. Since the publication of the report now denied by the Foreign Office, a majority of the correspondents have declared that the story as printed in the United States was a gross exaggeration, and that when they were received it was understood that no part of the interview was to be quoted.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By direction of his Government, Leslie Craigie, British Charge here, called on Secretary Colby to-day at the State Department to formally deny published reports that officials of the British Foreign Office had told American newspaper correspondents in London that Great Britain and America were "treading the path leading to war."
BRITAIN SEEKS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH U. S.
 Geddes to Return to His Post in Washington.
 Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.
 Anglo-American relations will remain static pending the inauguration of President-elect Harding. Immediately after that the British Government will utilize the first opportunity to discuss the interrelations of the two Governments with the view of seeking a better working understanding than exists to-day. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, will return to this country and conduct these negotiations.
 Privately received by responsible persons in Washington contain the information, as cabled from London, that the British Ambassador will sail shortly. According to these advices, a way has been found of solving the difficulties which confront the British Ambassador in his continued mission here. It is suggested that the views of the British Ambassador have at least partially prevailed in London. The British Government will seek closer relations with this country, and Sir Auckland, through this decision, will not be placed in the anomalous position of urging either a course seemingly hostile to this country or of being disavowed by his home Government.
 It is understood that spirited conferences have taken place in London since the return of Sir Auckland, in which Premier Lloyd George and Earl Curzon participated on one side and Ambassador Geddes on the other.
 The intimations that the British Government is seeking a better understanding with this country and that Sir Auckland will probably be charged with the responsibility of bringing it about are received with pleasure in Washington. There is a well organized school of thought here which believes that a closer peace of the world depends on a closer understanding and an immediate working arrangement between the two leading English-speaking nations.
 In spite of this hope there is an exciting doubt as to whether the time for this "better understanding" has arrived, or whether it can be worked out in such a manner as to fit in with any plan which President-elect Harding may have for a new relationship among the allied and associated Powers.
 READ what Mrs. R. W. Clark, 101 West 88th st., has to say regarding Euphrates Road advertising. See next to last page to-day.—Advs.

American Marines Wreck Nicaraguan Newspaper
 MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 9.—American marines to the number of about thirty raided the offices of the newspaper *Tribuna* to-day, destroying the presses and wrecking things generally. In explanation of the raid it is declared that the *Tribuna* had published defamatory statements about some of the marines.
Verdicts of 10,000 Litigants Against Bankrupt Lines Are Worthless.
250 DEATHS IN LIST
 Some Victims, Also Survivors, Are in Straitened Circumstances.
SAD PLIGHT OF A WIDOW
 Lawyers Form Tort Creditors' Protective Association to Force Collection.
 New York railway systems now bankrupt and in the hands of receiverships owe to 10,000 litigants an aggregate of \$1,000,000 awarded by the courts as compensatory damages because of deaths or disabling injuries inflicted either upon their kin or themselves by the now insolvent corporations. These liabilities include only cases wherein the damage claims actually have been approved or judgments have been entered by the courts since the defendant companies became insolvent. Not one cent of those awards has been paid.
 The cases enumerated include 250 in which the injuries inflicted resulted in death, 72 in which damages were awarded for fractured skulls, 19 for amputated limbs and 240 for fractures of legs or arms. They include about 1,000 other cases of serious injury, such as fractured ribs, broken collarbones, injured spines and fractured shoulders. The remainder of the gruesome catalogue is a record of casualties more or less severe which, for a time if not permanently, disabled their victims.
 In thousands of these cases failure of the corporation to pay the court's just awards has entailed grievous hardship. Cripples have been deprived of their earning power. Families, bereft of their father and bread winner, are in need, if not in absolute destitution.
 Because the railways are bankrupt and tied up in the courts and because damage claims such as these, however meritorious, cannot take precedence over rentals, mortgage interest and other liabilities, there is not a ray of hope for these unfortunates save in remedial legislation such as Gov. Miller is advocating for the purpose of unearring the transit tangle.
Creditors Form Organization.
 All these facts were asserted and officially recorded in a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Lawyers Club by several scores of prominent lawyers. The meeting resulted in the organization of the Tort Creditors' Legislative Protective Association.
 The purpose of the conference was defined in the call to be "to discuss ways and means of protecting the rights of tort creditors of surface railroads and subways in Greater New York, including Manhattan and Brooklyn, in legislation now pending before the New York State Legislature in Albany. The four attorneys who attended the call were Lyman A. Spaulding, Judge Leon Sanders, Moses Feitenstein and Edward J. McCrossin. The members of that legal quartet alone have clients who are clamoring for \$400,000 worth of unliquidated judgments, their claims to a settlement of which have been sustained by the courts.
 Mr. Spaulding, who called the meeting to order, spoke feelingly of the plight of these unfortunates. Clients of his or his wife have unsettled judgments in their behalf aggregating \$103,500. One of these cases he sketched in some detail. It was the award made to Annie S. Duffy, widow of William J. Duffy, battalion chief of the Fire Department, on account of his death from wounds sustained while in the discharge of his duty. Chief Duffy, while responding to an alarm on January 5, 1912, was struck by a southbound Second Avenue car at Forty-ninth street. He died later as a result of his injuries.
 The widow's claim was fought through all the courts, but the Chief of Appraisals, who was then in office, sustained the award, which gave to Mrs. Duffy approximately \$40,000, including accrued interest on the original sum awarded. In the meantime, however, the Second Avenue Company had passed into a receivership and the claim now cannot be liquidated.
\$40,000 Awarded, but in Need.
 "This widow of a brave man," said Mr. Spaulding, "is 54 years old. She has three daughters and one son, and one of the girls is in impaired health and requires special medical treatment. The family is in sore need, but as the law now stands it is impossible for me as their counsel to give them any assurance when, if ever, they may look for payment of what is their just due."
 Mr. Spaulding then read the figures already cited summarizing the character of the unpaid claims. "Here," said he, "is a list of casualties greater than those incurred in many of the battles of the great wars. Some action should be taken by us lawyers to see that these worthy and unfortunate people receive the just relief they are entitled to."
 Judge Sanders said some of his clients, who have large unpaid awards due them, are living literally upon the bounty of charitable institutions. In three of these cases the father—the head of the family and its breadwinner—had been killed. Mr. McCrossin told of a young girl, a wage earner, who had been self-supporting, but who had been incapacitated by the loss of a leg and is waiting eagerly for the sum the court gave her.
 Mr. Feitenstein said he had clients to whom the roads owed more than \$100,000.
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Lack of Funds Holds Leviathan in Disuse
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Recommendations have been submitted to the Shipping Board by Commander R. D. Gatewood, director of construction and repair, calling for the reconditioning of the giant liner *Leviathan*, now tied up in New York, in preparation for her return to service, Chairman Benson announced to-night.
 The present state of the board's finances, however, he added, has forestalled immediate consideration of the proposals.
SHOTS FIRED, SCORE HURT IN CAR RIOTS
 State Troopers and Strike Sympathizers Battle in Albany and Troy.
CARS WRECKED BY MOBS
 State Capital Is Scene of All Day Fighting as Service Is Attempted.
 Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 ALBANY, Feb. 9.—More than twenty-five persons were injured here to-day in rioting that broke out shortly after 3 o'clock when the United Traction Company made another attempt to operate trolley cars in spite of the strike. Half a dozen clashes between State police and mobs of strikers occurred. The mobs were dispersed only when the troopers used their clubs freely. Several times the mounted men charged the rioters, and several shots were fired by both sides. Only a few cars were sent out from the barns during the day, the company bending most of its energy toward repairing the damage done by strikers and sympathizers last night, when they tore down about three miles of trolley wire.
 Troop G of the State Constabulary took charge of the North Albany car barns early this morning and at noon this command was reinforced by Troop K from White Plains. State troopers were also in Troy, where several fights between them and the strikers occurred during the day. An attempt was made to operate one car there, but it was boarded by a mob and wrecked. The crew of the car and about forty dummy passengers complaining guards and strikers were rescued by the police before the strikers could harm them. Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., Division Adjutant of the National Guard, made a tour of the Albany and Troy barns this morning, but he denied that any plans for calling out the Guardsmen were being considered.
 For a time late this afternoon it seemed as if the trouble here would get beyond the control of the authorities. The most serious rioting started when one of the repair wagons filled with strikebreakers started back to the barns after having repaired some of the broken wire. A stone thrown from a house struck one of the men, knocking him from the wagon and stunning him. A shower of bricks and stones followed at once, most of the men on the wagon being hit.
 It was after this attack that the State police began using their revolvers and sent several shots in the direction of the roofs. Later the crowd tried to force their way through the police lines established several blocks north and south of the barns. The troopers and police were forced to use their clubs to drive the strikers back.
 The trouble in Troy occurred about noon, when the only car operated by the company was stalled by cut wires. It was stoned as soon as it stopped, and a mounted patrolman was hit on the head by a stone. The crowd surged forward in an attempt to wreck the car but was dispersed by the police, who fired several shots from their revolvers. One man was arrested.
PRESIDENT REGARDS ARMENIA JOB ENDED
 League Council Not Answering Note, Thinks It Closed.
 Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—President Wilson, according to authoritative statements made to-day, regards his responsibility concerning the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists as having been fully discharged. When asked to mediate the differences between the two racial factions he accepted on conditions which have not been fulfilled.
 The President is understood as having closed the incident in his last note to the Council of the League of Nations, which has not been answered. Unless explicitly asked to do so by the council he will have nothing more to do with the matter, it was authoritatively stated to-day.
GERMAN WHIPPET TANK USED TO REMOVE SNOW
 St. Johns Attacks Drifts With Captured Machine.
 St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 9.—Newfoundland to-day began its fight to beat back its worst snow siege in thirty years, with monumental drifts blocking its gates after a four day blizzard. Railroad, steamer and highway transportation all was suspended to-night, although the storm had ceased.
 The first rally from this city against the besieging element was made by a whippet tank captured by Newfoundlanders in the 1917 war, and was put to work crunching down snowbanks on Water street, the city's main thoroughfare.
 "FLORIDA SPECIAL: DE LINE TRAIN. Observing Club Cars. No extra fare. Atlantic Coast Lines. Office, 1236 Broadway.—Advs."

LEADERS REJECT LOCKWOOD'S PLEA FOR FULL POWER
 Invasion of Wall Street in Housing Inquiry Definitely Blocked in the Legislature.
 FINISH SEEMS NEAR
 Undermyer Faces Legal Barriers in Effort to Get Relief Through Loans and May Quit.
 CORPORATIONS VIGILANT
 Usefulness of Committee That Unearthed Gouging Scandal Said to Be Ended—Senate to Get Report.
 Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
 New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Feb. 9.
 The Lockwood committee's demand for greater power to complete its investigation in New York was rejected to-day by the Legislature. The leaders of the two houses have declined to give to Samuel Undermyer the authority he insists he must have if the housing situation is to be cured. The committee's investigation is believed to be practically at an end.
 Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinness of Chautauque, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, told Senator Lockwood that the resolution prepared by Mr. Undermyer would not even be submitted to the Finance Committee.
 "You and Mr. Undermyer consulted with Senator Lusk and Speaker Machold on amendments to the resolution on amendments to the resolution," Mr. McGinness told Senator Lockwood. "You did not seek our consent when you came here last week. I have decided to be guided by the views of the leaders and they do not favor any change in the form of resolution as presented by this committee and adopted already by the Assembly."
 Senator Lockwood went to New York this afternoon discouraged over the prospect and angry at the attitude of the legislative leaders. He is mad enough to start a fight, but knows he could get nowhere with it. Before he gives up the Senator is going to tell his associates a few plain truths of what he thinks of them. He will have his say next Tuesday.
 Before he started for New York the Senator talked with Mr. Undermyer on the telephone, and it was understood he hurried down for the purpose of making a last attempt to dissuade the chief counsel to the committee from resigning.
Facing a Stone Wall.
 Convinced that the inquiry would hit a solid wall of legal obstacles and technicalities unless provided with the necessary power to back its demands for information, Mr. Undermyer has told the leaders here several times he would not try to go further if the Legislature was not willing to trust its own committee.
 The committee insisted that the resolution under which it is operating be broadened to give it authority to inquire into the affairs of banks and insurance companies. This was deemed necessary to enable the committee to frame legislation to compel the financial institutions to invest larger amounts of their resources in building operations and thus contribute their share toward relieving housing congestion.
 From the little information made public here it has become evident that the corporations to be affected by the proposed investigation have been doing all they could to block the inquiry into their affairs. The leaders have been told that many of the corporations, and particularly the fire insurance companies, have been going in for all kinds of Wall street speculation with funds gathered from the public and over which there has been no State supervision.
 Senator Lockwood made it clear that in his opinion the usefulness of the committee is about ended. He was asked whether he was considering retiring from the committee and abandoning the investigation.
 "I cannot quit, as I am working under a mandate from the Legislature," the Senator said. "I must remain and get out the committee's report."
Leaders Evade Responsibility.
 Judging from the way he emphasized the importance of getting out the report it was clear that Senator Lockwood regarded that as about the most important thing left for it to do.
 "I regret that the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly would not accept the compromise amendment in the spirit in which we offered it," Senator Lockwood said. "We had every reason to expect after our conference on Monday with Senator Lusk and Speaker Machold, who are in position to speak for the legislative committees and their chairman, that the amendment we offered would be given fair consideration, but this has not been done. The only thing left to do is to put it up to the Senate in open session, and that I shall do on Tuesday next. I shall then have my say. I have been told the committee has only eleven votes in the Senate."
 Those who have been backing the committee declare that the legislative leaders have been trying to evade responsibility for the handling of the committee's case by the Legislature. They say the Senate has been raising roadblocks to the Assembly and the Assembly has been passing it to the leaders' houses. The Assembly offered action on the amended